BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Southwest.

PASCAGOULA, Jan. 25.—A gentleman who left the neighborhood of Covington, La., on the 15th inst., says that on the 7th two of the enemy's gunboats and six transports and schooners had appeared off the mouth of the river and commenced shelling the marsh, when a Confederate picket force of seven men, under charge of a Sergeant, started from Madisonville, in a skiff on a tour of observation, and are supposed to have been captured. Sergeant Berry, is the only one known to have escaped. The fleet then proceeded up the river and took possession of the latter place, and four saw mills, which our forces neglected to destroy. They threw out pickets on the Covington road within two miles of that town; also on the Madisonville road on the east side of the river. Our informant was at Covington on the 6th, and started for Madisonville on the same night, in company with John Pollock, Frank Peters, and Bragg, who were ignorant of the near approach of the enemy, when the two latter were taken prisoners, and the former, though repeatedly fired at, escaped unhurt. He estimates their forces at not more than two hundred or three hundred. They are engaged in raising the hulls of several vessels, sunk on the river by our authorities. Our force at the time consisted of one company of guerrilla's and sharpshooters, stationed at Covington, which withdrew towards Franklinton. He represents the trade in cotton, carried on between Amite, Summit and other places on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and Baton Rouge, as very extensive and without molestation. Four gunboats were in sight yesterday, and three were off Round Island. Others proceeded toward Ship Island.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Seven shells have been fired at the city since the last report. The enemy has been engaged all day hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cumming's Point Batteries. Considerable activity has been observed among the fleet. Three monitors have anchored inside, between the Cumming's Point battery and Fort Sumter. No other change of importance.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—Banks has ordered an election for members to a Convention to be held on the first Monday in April.

A special dispatch from Como says that Northern dates to the 24th have been received. Another plot to release the prisoners on Johnston's Island by the rebels in Canada has been discovered and two companies of British troops have been sent to Windsor, opposite Detroit.

It is reported that Quantrell with 1500 men is now at Carthage, La., below Vicksburg.

The *Florida* has repaired and sailed from Brest.

Vera Cruz advices to the 2d inst. have been received. In the fight of Dec. 17th, at Morelia, the French captured 11 cannon and 1000 prisoners. Juarez escaped to Monterey.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26.—Our cavalry are still in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures during the recent retreat sums up 800 cattle, 500 wagons, two flat boats loaded with crackers, tobacco, &c., and several hundred barrels flour.

A reconnoisance in the direction of Tazwell yesterday by Maj. Day found the Yankees strongly fortified there and in considerable force.

Twenty-eight of our wagons were captured on Friday whilst foraging beyond French Broad.

The cars ran to Greenville yesterday and will reach here to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 26.—There is no change to report in the condition of affairs in this department.

The wagons captured by the enemy recently amounts to but 20.

Weather clear and very pleasant.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—In the House resolutions of the 154th Tennessee Regiment, on re-volunteering for the war, were presented by the Speaker and ordered to be printed. The bill to fix the meeting of the next Congress was taken up.

Mr. Miles, Chairman of the Military Committee, appealed to the House, stating that highly important bills passed by the House in secret session, had been sent to the Senate but not taken up by that body and these were matters of the greatest possible moment to the country.

The business before his Committee, still unacted on, is more than the present Congress could properly deliberate and act upon before it expires, and urged that in these perilous times, there should be no interregnum of the session of Congress.

A motion to insert the 22d February was rejected, Yeas 32; nays 44.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY. JAN. 27, 1864. NO. 66.

The bill was then agreed to as passed by the Senate, for Congress to meet on the 1st Monday in May.

The bill awaits the President's signature.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Dispatches and other information that large numbers Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops in Lee's and Johnston's armies are re-enlisting for the war were presented this morning in the Senate.—Resolutions of thanks to all soldiers who have heroically determined never to abandon the field till the last vandal foe is driven from the soil were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions heretofore reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to the office of Quartermaster General, were taken up and adopted—yeas 15, nays 6.—The previous report that the resolutions were adopted on the day they were presented by the Committee was erroneous, the reporter being misinformed.

From the Mississippi.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.—Twelve transports with troops went down the Mississippi a few days ago; also Sherman and staff. Destination unknown.

CONSCRIPTION OF NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES.—This paper has made no remonstrance and expressed no opinion on the proposition relative to the conscription or exemption of editors and their employees, which have been presented to Congress, from time to time; one of which is now a part of the proposed amendment of the present exemption law. Whenever Congress shall judge, or the people think that the time has come when the publishers of newspapers can do most good in the field, we for one, shall cheerfully and willingly acquiesce. Editors, no more than other men, are not the best judges in their own cases. We desire to stand, as we desire to see others stand, where we can be most useful in this great exigency. We gladly leave to the authorities, which have the right to command, the responsibility and the duty of assigning us our place.—*Sentinel.*

So are we perfectly willing to be assigned our place, provided all are fed out of the same spoon. The number of Editors and printers now left in the Confederacy would scarcely make a regiment, and if they are conscripted the blow will be aimed at the freedom of the press, and not at the few men to be added to the army thereby. But by all means, if one single man is to be taken from a printing office, who is really necessary to the transaction of the business, let all go, and extinguish the light of the Confederacy altogether. Do this—stop all the newspapers in the Confederacy—and it will not be long before others, more intelligent, liberal and enlightened will step in and assume the management of our affairs and give our people that which we refuse them—newspapers.

INITIATION OF A NOVICE.—A most interesting ceremony took place last week at the Ursuline Convent in Columbia, S. C. This was the reception of a young lady into the community. The *Carolinian* of Sunday, gives the following particulars:

The sisters of this institution are bound by their vows to chastity, poverty and obedience. A candidate for membership, after being admitted into the convent, passes two years as a novice, at the end of which time it is at her option to return to the world, or to assume the final vow which binds her for life.

The young lady above mentioned was Miss Fennel, formerly of Pensacola. She was to enter upon her novitiate.

The ceremony began with the entrance into the chapel of a youthful candidate and the Mother Superior, accompanied by a procession of nuns, who walked in double file, with lighted tapers in their hands. The latter, separating on either side, left the young lady with her superior before the Bishop.

The appearance of Miss Fennel at this moment was interesting indeed. She was dressed as a bride, in white Italian silk, with orange flowers in her hair.—She wore also, ornaments of rubies set in pearl. The costume had a beautiful significance.

After a few questions as to whether she entered the convent of her own free will, the Bishop, in a quiet discourse, proceeded to explain the nature and object of the community. This concluded, the candidate was led from the chapel by the Mother Superior, and in a very short while, was again conducted back, having, in her brief absence, exchanged her bridal robes for the habit of the order. Then followed the presentation of the rosary of beads, and the most touching ceremony of all. Prostrating herself upon the floor, the young maiden was covered with a black pall, typifying her death to the world. On her body, as she lay, thus, flowers were strewn as upon a corpse, by several little girls arrayed in white, who stood near.

During the ceremony, some beautiful hymns were sung by a choir of the youthful pupils of the institution. The whole proceedings were full of solemnity and pathos.

LOOK AT THIS, EXTORTIONERS!—Samuel Good, (a good name for a good man,) of Mill Creek, in this county, is still selling what flour he can spare to soldiers' families at ten dollars per barrel, notwithstanding the price of that article is now from $60 to $100 per barrel, even in Rockingham county. Mr. Good is not a rich man, and this is not a new thing with him. He is a generous-minded man, and has been for months enjoying the great pleasure of feeding hungry soldiers and soldiers' families. We need hardly state that such a man as Samuel Good is both a christian and a patriot. Would there were more like him!—*Rockingham Register.*

OUR PRISONERS ON JOHNSTON'S ISLAND.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

We have been furnished by W. M. Matthews, Esq., of this place, with the following extract from a letter from his son, Lieut. W. M. Matthews of the 53d N. C. Regiment, now a prisoner on Johnson's Island. The letter is dated Jan. 3d:

"I am very well. The soldiers from Mecklenburg are all well. The weather is very cold here, the Lake being frozen over, and traveling from here to Sandusky is done on the ice. I am tolerably well supplied with clothing—have a stove in our shanty, and Lieut. Alexander and I get along pretty well, but the time passes slowly."

GENUINE CREAM ALE.

GENUINE CREAM ALE, ON DRAUGHT, MAY be had at all times, at my store on Fayetteville street, near the Court-House. Families can be supplied by the gallon or quart. WM. WHITE.
Jan 25-3t

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.
KING, POGUE & CO.,
Jan 26-1m Graham, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	80@90c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$20
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60 to 70c
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1 50
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$45
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 90 to $1 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $12 to $14 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $150 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $12 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $14 to $15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 65 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 25 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 50 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 to $3 10 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

WANTED,

SPUN COTTON IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTities. Any person having any to dispose of will please make it known. I will pay the highest cash price. Two doors South of the Express office.

Just received a fine lot of Ladies' and Gents Shoes and Brogans.
Jan 26-3t* J. H. KIRKHAM.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE apprehension and delivery to me of my boy ESSEX. Said boy is about 18 or 19 years old, light complexion, large eyes, one resembling a glass eye, and is rather awkward in his walk—leans forward. He sometimes says his name is Jim.
Jan 26-3 P. COWPER.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15-td* J. S. AMIS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SURGERY. FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silas H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn or bacon—the latter preferred. Apply to him in person or by letter.
H. L. OWEN,
Jan 23-6t taw at Hillsboro', N. C.

W. K RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 1 tf RALEIGH N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 13-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A FRENCH PIANO FOR SALE!

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE PIANO, 6¾ OCTAVE, of good tone and finely finished, can be had by early application at BRANSON & FARRAR'S,
Jan 26-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

OLD 6 PER CENT. N. C. BONDS. INTERNAL Improvement Bonds, and 6 and 8 per cent. Bonds.
W. H. JONES,
Jan 26-3t* Agent.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

26 FEET OF GOOD STOUT LOG CHAIN. ADdress the subscriber at Beulah P. O., N. C.
Jan 22 1w* B. R. HINNANT.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
3,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Asst Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.

Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession.
Jan 18-1w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, THE 30th inst., I shall attend at the Court House to distribute the bags placed in my hands for the purchase of the Rock salt. All who have bags there will please attend.
THOS. G. WHITAKER,
Jan 26-2t Salt Commissioner for Wake Co.
Standard copy 2 times.

A GRAND BALL

WILL COME OFF, AT THE COLLINS' HOUSE, Kittrell's Depot, on the night of Thursday the 4th of February next, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State. Terms of admission $20 per head. D. McD. LINDSAY,
Jan 26-1w Proprietor.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-3tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, A TEACHER THAT THOroughly understands the English language, to teach in a private family. None need apply unless well recommended. Address S. A. BANKS,
Jan 25-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th of January, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, or Flat River P. O., Orange county, N. C.
Jan 25-7t*

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 21-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR MORE TIMES, AS FOLLOWS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	14 50
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rues, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Asst Adjt. General
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert B Heath, Chowan, Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Marp.

J. L Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is an guaranteed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per annum per copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1.50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Abraham Lincoln.

We find the following in a Richmond paper credited to the New York *Times*:

"In public and in private, upon thoroughfares and at social circles, at all times, and in all places, where citizens are accustomed to speak their minds freely, any man who is not willing or actually deaf may hear Abraham Lincoln denounced as a low, cunning fanatic, an unscrupulous partizan, and a perjured magistrate."

But this same *Times* was one of the leading instruments in placing Abraham Lincoln where he is, and by the act largely contributed to bring about all the horrors that now afflict the country. Why did that powerful party in the North, that carried the Presidential election in 1860, select for their standard bearer "a low, cunning fanatic, an unscrupulous partizan, and a perjured magistrate," if they did not mean to break up the government and plunge the country into the horrors of a civil war? But this "low cunning fanatic," not satisfied with the brave men he has been instrumental in having slain, the widows and orphans he has made, is now trying to impose himself on those whom he has betrayed and ruined, for a second term, the ultimate purpose being, no doubt, a perpetual despotism. Will the people of the North, the great masses who can approach the ballot box and depose rulers, allow it? We hope not. No matter what becomes of the North or of the South, whether we have free governments or a despotism—kings, dictators or potentates,—let Abraham Lincoln and the fanatics who first gave him pre-eminence, be "crushed" at the ballot box and consigned to a merited oblivion and lasting infamy. The fact that Abraham Lincoln is thus denounced "in public and private, upon thoroughfares and at social circles, at all times and in all places," shows that there is yet freedom of speech, of the press and the ballot-box at the North, and they have it in their power to crush him next fall, and we hope it will be done. Had he let South Carolina have "gone in peace," a half million American freemen, whose bones bleach upon the battle-fields of this war, would have been alive, with their families and pursuing their former vocations; millions of women and children that have been orphaned and widowed would have been contented and happy, the country would have been at peace, and the citizen, everywhere, would have been secure in his person and property. If the North submit to the will of Abraham Lincoln, after the 4th of March of next year, they deserve perpetual chains and slavery, and we hope will get them; and if they succeed him by any other Black Republican fanatic it will be as bad.

The fanaticism of the extremists have brought all the horrors and sufferings of this devastating war upon the country, and as sure as God is just, they will get their reward.

Lincoln will no doubt attempt, through his present pliant and unprincipled Congress, to install himself *Dictator*, but we do not believe that the people of the North will ever submit to it, and when defeated in that project he sinks to rise no more; and in aftertimes he will only be remembered as are the clowns and jesters attached to the Courts of Europe in former times.

We agree with the New York *Times* that Abraham Lincoln is a "low, cunning fanatic."

The correspondent of the Cincinatti *Commercial*, writing from Chattanooga on the 19th ult., says:

In the meantime let no loyal man imagine that our work in this region is ended, or that we can now whenever we shall see proper, walk over the course to Atlanta with impunity. He who thinks thus suffers himself to fall into an egregious error and knows nothing of the nature of the country that lies between Chattanooga and the central city, which is, in more than one respect, the heart of the bogus Confederacy. Under such leaders as those who would head our columns in a march to Atlanta, I dare not doubt our success; but I confidently believe that an advance by General Grant from Chattanooga during the present winter, is of all things that which the rebel leaders most desire. I may be mistaken, but I have not yet brought myself to believe that this desire of theirs will be granted. There are many excellent lines of defences between Chattanooga and Atlanta, at each of which the rebel leaders may fight a battle, with the certainty of being able to retreat in safety, even if defeated. But this theme is too fruitful, and at present I shall not enlarge.

DEW.—There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself, and the drop runs off. God rains his goodness as wide-spread as the dew, and if we lack it, it is because we will not open our [illegible]

[illegible] News from our Armies.

Lee's army, says the *Whig*, though not so large as it ought to be, is in fine plight. It is large enough, too, to spare Meade on a begging tour for more men. Food is yet ample, clothing abundant, shoes plentiful enough, and the spirits of the men all that could be wished. Whoever has the blues, the hippo, the megrims or the hysterics, need only go to Lee's army to be cured instantly. All who have been to that army agree that a visit there is an infallible remedy for despondency. Officers who come to Richmond make haste to get back to the Rapidan. They declare that the croaking and gloom of the city demoralize them.

Judging from what it has done of late, and is still doing, Longstreet's army is also in fine condition. Some of the men have suffered severely for the want of blankets and shoes, but the people and the Government have come to their relief, and complaints have ceased. Any way, naked or not, Longstreet's men are plucky and stout enough to drive the enemy within four miles of Knoxville.

With regard to Gen. Johnston's army, we have the following assurances from the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

Every indication which reaches us from the army is cheering. It is not so much that the troops are comparatively comfortable in their rude huts, nor yet that a single, universal sentiment of confidence exists in favor of Gen. Johnston. The chief feature that arrests our attention and our pleasure is that the troops are re-enlisting. The noble example was set by the Tennesseeans. These poor exiles have held meetings among themselves, and have resolved never to go home except with muskets upon their shoulders. The Kentuckians followed suit, and the whole army is now readily subscribing to a new term of service. With the new levies which will be poured in after the first of February, we shall be able to meet and repel Grant's advance in the spring. If every one in the rear will put his shoulder to the wheel, and contribute whatever he can to the proper equipment of the army, especially in the way of blankets, there would be no more suffering. We confess, frankly, that the apparent apathy of the country had excited some grave misgivings within our hearts, after the retreat from Missionary Ridge, but the heroism of the soldiers restores us to a perfect faith, and we now look upon the advent of hostilities with sanguine spirits. There is no use mincing words about it—we must defeat the next forward movement, preserve Georgia from invasion, and save the Confederacy. With this result, the coming elections in the North will go against Lincoln. Another party introduced to power, and then comes negotiation. With negotiation comes peace.

Demoralization.

The demoralizing effects of this war are most fearful to contemplate. We see the sad effects on every side—on the streets, on the cars, at the hotels, anywhere and everywhere. And it affects all classes, colors and conditions of men. Many a poor woman, who has lived a virtuous, honest life in the back country, far removed from the allurements and temptations of large communities, has been ruined forever by travelling to and from the army to see husbands and friends, and we do not think that anything will hardly justify a lady in attempting to make a trip to the army, alone, for temptations and frauds will surely beset her on every side.

We copy the following from a Richmond paper of Monday, to show how narrowly a soldier's wife escaped the clutches of a scoundrel, in that city, a few nights ago:

Yankee tricks are getting growth in our over-populated metropolis, which require extreme vigilance on the part of the police to catch and kill. A lady stopping at one of the city hotels for a night, last week, states that being unable to get passage on the Southern cars, for home, whither her husband, a wounded soldier, had preceded her in the morning, she was accosted by a person at the depot, unknown to her, who tried to induce her to go home with him, alleging that hotel fare was very high, and that he could accommodate her much better. The young woman, being a perfect stranger, not only to the city, but to city customs, thought, at first, he was honest in what he said, and accompanied him some distance up the street. But the manner and appearance of the man beginning to inspire her with fear and suspicion, she stopped suddenly and requested a gentleman, who was passing, to show her to a hotel. He very promptly tendered his services, as he was going towards one, when the man who had first encountered her repeated his warnings to her, that she would be charged very high at the hotel; but she replied that it did not matter how much it cost, and went on. The fellow continued to follow, keeping a short distance behind. They went to the American, where no room could be had, and, on coming out, met the man, who said "he was pretty sure all the hotels were filled," and again hinted at his first offer. The lady was then conducted to the Linwood House, where she met with no better success; and then to the Powhatan, where she at last succeeded in getting a room for the night, the "vulture" having followed and concealed himself near the hotel to await the result, and disappearing upon seeing the lady's escort leaving the hotel. The purposes of the man were, undoubtedly, either to rob or ruin the young woman, or probably both. We commend the circumstance to the attention of the police.

"THE DAILY CONFEDERATE."—The first number of Mr. Gorman's new paper, with the above title, was issued yesterday. Though this is Mr. Gorman's first attempt at a Daily, his long experience at the business should enable him to make a readable paper. In his first number he says:

"In conducting this journal, we are determined to do so upon high-toned, dignified principles. We shall doubtless differ with others in the discussion of principles and measures before the people, but we shall not forget that self-respect due to ourselves, nor the courtesy and respect due to others. And in the discussion of such subjects, we shall avoid personally offensive epithets and language, regarding them as disgraceful to the press, disgraceful to the person indulging in them, and insulting to the readers upon whom they are imposed. With a fifteen years experience in editorial life, we know such a course can be maintained, and we are determined to adhere to it."

If the Editor will keep the above promise he will have easy sailing. If there is anything we despise, it is bitter personalities in journalism, and though we have been compelled to indulge in them to some extent, no one can say that we have, in any case, "cast the first stone." Though good men in the profession are sometimes drawn into personal quarrels, none but blackguards ever start them. We wish Mr. Gorman a prosperous career.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. William Parish, of Kernersville, Forsyth to this State, requests us to make inquiry for his two sons Jesse L. and Hezekiah Parish. They belong to company K., 54th N. C. troops. Any information in relation to them will be thankfully received by their father at Kernersville

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The ladies of Columbus, Ga., have recently collected and sent 150 blankets to General Johnston's army.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives some statistics of the strength of the democratic party or more properly speaking, the party at the North that is out in the cold and have not got the best and shoddy contracts, and hence wish a change of administration, that they may carry on the war on their account.—The paper says:

Those who think the democratic organization is now powerless, will be instructed by perusing the following table of the votes as given at the State elections in 1863:

States.	*Dem. Votes.*
Maine,	51,000
New Hampshire,	40,000
Vermont,	12,000
Connecticut,	40,000
Rhode Island,	35,000
Massachusetts,	85,000
Total for New England,	188,000
New York,	285,000
New Jersey,	60,000
Pennsylvania,	253,000
Ohio,	187,000
Indiana,	125,000
Illinois,	140,000
Michigan,	60,000
Wisconsin,	60,000
Iowa,	55,000
Minnesota,	12,000
California,	50,000
Oregon,	6,000
Kansas,	8,000
Grand total,	1,480,000

So in the free States alone there are one million and a half of Democrats at the close of 1863. What a glorious figure! This is 100,000 more than Mr. Douglas got in all the States, Northern and Southern, in 1860. What Democrat can be discouraged at such good progress under the terrible pressure of the last three years? Only think of it—nearly 200,000 Democrats in New England, which we have been inclined to give over entirely to the Abolitionists; nearly 300,000 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 200,000 in Ohio, and 250,000 in Indiana and Illinois. The other Western States contribute nearly a quarter of a million more, making up the grand total in the free States to one million and a half!

That is a power in the country, within twenty per cent. as great as the administration, with all of its tremendous appliances, with all of its money and military backing, with all of its various and different factions, having no common agreement of principle, and certain, as soon as the distribution of spoils is over, to split apart, can array against it. In view of their truly immense organization of a million and a half of men in the free States—as many even as Mr. Lincoln has called into the field since the beginning of the war—Democrats can well afford to look with contempt upon those who question their loyalty, or who affect to consider their prospects in the future hopeless and gloomy. Nothing is more certain than to-day it is the strongest party ever beaten in the United States, and it is equally certain that its influence must ere long be felt in shaping the policy of the government. From this time forward it will steadily grow until it reaches crest of power.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

From all the information we have, the enemy have now a considerable force in the Lower Valley, around Charlestown and Martinsburg, and it is the impression of parties who have recently escaped from that section, that they are making preparations for a movement up the Valley. In the portions of the country occupied by them they are treating the people with marked kindness, allowing their troops to cut and haul wood to the citizens of Charlestown and Martinsburg, and furnishing to many of the farmers a guard for their property. Still some of the fiends among them are perpetrating the most brutal acts of vandalism. Some three weeks ago, when the body of Captain Blackford, of the Confederate service, who was killed at Newton, was taken to Jefferson, it was delivered over to his friends, who came to Charlestown for it. That night two farm houses, in one or the other of which they believed his body to be lying, were burned to the ground. Both of these houses belonged to and were occupied by widow ladies and their families—one of them a sister-in-law of Blackford.

A few days ago, some of our forces visited Winchester and arrested a Union man named Dooley, who had been acting as a detective in the Lincoln service. When arrested, he had in his possession about $3,000 in "greenbacks," which he was entrusted to use as a secret service fund. He offered $1,000 of this for his release. The next day the Yankees visited Winchester and arrested and carried off as hostages, Philip Williams and Robert Y. Conrad, Esq., the most influential citizens of the place.

Along the Shenandoah river, in Jefferson and Clarke counties, a regular band of robbers has been organized, composed of deserters from our army.—This band employs its time and supports itself by plundering farmers and others, and their deeds of outrage cause them to be more dreaded than the Yankees. About two weeks ago a party of this band met two ladies in a rockaway, on the turnpike near Berryville in Clarke county, and robbed them of everything they had, stripping them of every article of clothing upon their persons, even to their shoes and stockings, compelling them to walk a distance of three miles to their homes without clothing, on a bitter cold evening. They also stole the horse from the rockaway. A short time after this occurrence, the leader of the band, a man named Longerbeam, was captured by our scouts, who attempted to bring him through the lines. On the way he became obstinate, and finally made an effort to escape, when he was fired upon by the party guarding him, and pierced with three balls. He was taken to a house near by where he died about two days after. Before his death, however, he made a full confession of his guilt, and gave the names of about twenty others composing the band. Among these, are the names of several who have heretofore been unsuspected.

In all the election districts of Jefferson county, enrolling and recruiting officers have been opened by the Yankees, and the names of negroes who had fled, and their masters who are in the Confederate service, are being recorded. In Charlestown the enrolling office is under the control and is conducted by a man named Robey, who, at the commencement of the war, was a captain of militia. When the militia from that county were called out, and ordered to Winchester in the summer of '61, this fellow went with his company, but soon resigned because of the sport made of him by the boys in the regiment. Subsequently he ran off, but has now returned to do the filthy work of his Northern masters, and for such work he is about the best man that could have been found in that region.

When Gen. Imboden's command went down to Bunker Hill, about the first of January, a Yankee force was sent up from Harper's Ferry to intercept his movements. The night was very cold, a portion of the force got on a spree, and fifteen of them were so badly frozen as to require amputation of their limbs. Five of them afterwards died at Charlestown. Their troops are reported to have suffered terribly from cold on the march.

From the Mobile News.

THOMAS' LEGION.

SMOKEY MOUNTAINS, E. T., Jan. 26th, 1864.

Editors Mobile News:—Gentlemen: Upon the surrender of East Tennessee, my command, known as Thomas' Legion, became divided. The larger portion was ordered towards Abingdon, and the remainder, five companies, three mounted and two Indian companies, were assigned to other duties. The mounted companies, under Captains Neff, Wallace and Garley were detached, and assigned to duty with regiments of cavalry. The Indian companies were ordered by Maj Gen Buckner to fall back on the Smokey Mountains, to aid in protecting Western North Carolina. And while the other two portions of the Legion have acquired deservedly much reputation in the field, the Indians have done good service, but little known. It becomes my duty to mention some of the important services they with a few whites, have rendered, probably unknown to you and the public.

When they fell back on the Smokey Mountains last fall, they held two regiments of the enemy in check, and prevented them from passing into Jackson county, and thence to Asheville, as they probably would have done. A portion of them were sent to Cherokee county, to aid in putting down the robbers under Goldman Bryson, which resulted in the capture of a large portion of his men, and afterwards he was chased by Lt. Campbell Taylor and a few Indians to his mountain fastnesses, and upon refusing to surrender was shot down. On his person was found papers containing the names of his men and a commission from Gen. Burnside, which proved that his robberies and murders had the sanction of the Lincoln Government.

A short time since the Home Guard of Sevier county, Tenn., arrested and imprisoned several of my men. On the 8th instant I started from the Smokey Mountains with less than two hundred men, including Capt. Boon and his squad, traveled about forty miles, reached Sevierville at break of day, captured sixty Home Guards, six Yankees, their guns, ammunition, &c., broke open the jail, released my men, and returned to the mountains. The provost marshal was also taken prisoner, and with the rest paroled. At Gatlinsburg the command became divided. The part that remained had a skirmish with one hundred and ten Yankees, and a large number of Home Guards. Two of the Indians were slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy not known. The enemy have at least been taught that while we hold the Smokey Mountains, Western North Carolina and the adjacent portions of East Tennessee are hard to subjugate.

My command being assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. Vance, by Gen. Bragg, when the command is brought together in East Tennessee, the heart of the Confederacy, it is quite probable that more important services may be rendered.

Better have a home in the mountains, where civil and religious liberty can still exist, than submit to Lincoln's hirelings, though we be furnished with the flesh pots of Egypt.

WM. H. THOMAS, Col. Com.

From the London Times Dec. 4.]

THE COMING STORM.

At no time since the Italian war have vague anticipations of coming change been more general than during the last fortnight. Since the refusal of England to join in the Congress the disquiet has increased. The refusal is in itself a rebuff and Lord Russell has not the art to make disagreeable communications less unpleasing by any sweetness of diction. People have therefore been ready to see in all that takes place the first gusts and drops of the coming storm.—It is presumed that the Emperor is offended; that he must turn from England to some more accommodating allay. Hints of reconciliation with Russia are given. Baron Budberg is said to have been invited to Compiegne in terms of especial distinction, and Gen. Flowry is to pay a mysterious visit to St. Petersburg. What is to be done, or why anything should be done, no one pretends to know; but every one fancies that the present state of affairs cannot last. There is oppression in the silence—a sense of pain in the uneasy peacefulness in the hour. Such is the state of nervousness and tremor into which the French people have brought themselves by unlimited draughts of glory. Without a single real cause of quarrel in Europe except with Russia—and with her they talk of an alliance—the French, whether patriots and politicians or mere fathers of families, whether ready for new wars or deprecating in secret the restlessness of the imperial temper, all agree in a vague foreboding that something is to occur. If they analyze the cause of these anticipations, they can only say that the Emperor must have designs, or he would not have gone so far; that having gone so far he must go futher; that France is dissatisfied, that the equilibrium of Europe is unstable; that the treaties of 1815 are antiquated; that humanity wants regeneration; that the nations want resuscitation; and so forth through all the political commonplaces of the times.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE WAR.

The London *Times* reminds those who anticipate an early break down of the Confederate cause, that conquest in the field must be succeeded by military occupation. President Lincoln proposes on Republican principles to vest the government of each seceded States in one tenth of the population, who will swear allegiance to him and obedience to his acts of Congress and proclamation. These men will be no more able to maintain themselves than were the thirty tyrants of Ashans without the aid of the Lacedemonian garrison. They will form a detested oligarchy like the Mormons in Saxon-England only, they will rule over men more brave and warlike than themselves. Even when the North has surrendered her liberty and beggared her finances she will not be able permanently to hold her immense countries and keep their hostile populations of these terms. The *Times* adds that, "though we conceive it to be quite possible that, overborne by constantly recruited numbers and immense resources the South may become unable to retain large armies in the field, yet between that and subjugation, there is an interval which we do not expect to see filled up."

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND MOBILE.—Under this head the Mobile *Register* of the 20th, says:

According to the accounts we get from the other side of the big river, Gen. Banks has about as much as he can well attend to in taking care of Bankhead Magruder and Dick Taylor, without undertaking so large a job besides, as the taking of Mobile. The Algiers camp appears to hold Federal troops that have been pushed back to that point of safety by the vigilant, active and ubiquitous Taylor; and from the notes of preparation in Texas, we should not be surprised to learn that Magruder had driven Banks out of that State some time before he gets possession of Mobile. Magruder and Taylor are two Generals from whom great achievements may be always confidently expected. They have the dash and the energy of great military leaders, and they are both in dead earnest in this war against Yankee domination.

We may be deceived in this, and it is always well to keep a bright lookout against possible contingencies, and our army and Naval authorities ought to work as if the Yankees were expected the day after to-morrow. We have too often been caught napping and just a little behindhand, to our great detriment in the loss of territory and iron-clads. The experience has been costly enough to teach vigilance and energy to the fullest extent. Let us commit no more

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CHARLESTON.

So far, in the leaguer of Charleston, the besieged have had rather to endure than to fight. Their glory is not the less on that account. It is comparatively a much easier thing to be brave on a battlefield, where blows are given and taken, than to be engaged in a contest in which action is necessarily mostly upon one side, and passive yet defiant fortitude on the other.

With the exception of the assaults upon Wagner, which were so bloodily repulsed, the Yankees seem to have carried on their operations in the vicinity of the city with comparative safety to themselves. In the partial successes, therefore, which they have won, they have achieved no credit save what might naturally accrue to superior mechanical ingenuity. Incapable of a single chivalric impulse, they have mercilessly availed themselves of every advantage which that superiority gave them. By means of the immense range and power of their guns, they have contrived to batter down the walls of a fortress which had not the power to return their fire, and they are now engaged, at the invulnerable distance of five miles, in bombarding a city full of women and children. The one-sided contest of Sumter was, undoubtedly, legitimate, as measured by the rules of war; and with regard to the bombardment of the city, it cannot be denied that the non-combatants have had an ample sufficient time to remove, if they were so disposed. But that which proves the ineffable meanness of the enemy, is, not that he has done these things, but that he has done them without the slightest compunction, and gloated over the supposed sufferings of the defenceless inhabitants. Far from feeling any regret at the necessity (if such a necessity existed) which compelled him to strike a gallant foe at a great disadvantage, and to open a bombardment which, so far as he knew, might cost the lives of hundreds of innocent women and harmless children, the Yankee commander, and his whole nation with him, exult in the ruin which they imagine they have been able to accomplish upon terms so cheap. Any other people, if forced to commit similar acts, would have passed them over in silence, or spoken of them with shame, but the Yankee, in his utter want of principle, of generosity, of all that distinguishes true manhood, seems to see no distinction between his diabolism and the glory of Thermopylæ and Marathon.

On the other hand what a pathetic grandeur is there in the situation of Sumter! Day after day its brave garrisons, in succession, saw its stately walls gradually reduced to ruin, without the power of returning a shot: Yet, even in the circumstances, all the minutiæ of discipline were observed, and after a fire unprecedented in the annals of war, they still defy every effort of the enemy. Where, in the already crowded history of this contests, can there be found, for the pen of the poet, or the pencil of the artists, a subject at once so touching and sublime! Nor is the city itself without its heroism. It is wonderful to witness the calmness with which all the intercourse of daily life goes on under the almost ceaseless bombardment to which the place is now subjected. The streets bustle with trade, the side-walks are lined with undisturbed pedestrians, children play upon the very outskirts of the fire, sometimes beneath it, and cheerful faces may be seen on every side. There is something affecting, also, in the courage of the women. Most of them heed the shells as little as the sternest veteran. On one occasion, a gentleman passing a house, while the enemy were shelling the town, saw in the piazza a lady in mourning, engaged in the feminine occupation of sewing. A shell whizzed the next moment over the building, and the gentleman paused to witness the demeanor of the fair seamstress. She simply, without rising, followed the flight of the missile with her eyes, heard it explode not a hundred yards distant, and then quietly resumed her work. Such is the spirit of the women of Charleston.

Brave old city! May its streets never be profaned by a hostile tread! If all that courage can achieve, or fortitude endure, can preserve it from the fire, we may rest assured of its safety.—*Carolinian.*

A WELL POSTED CORRESPONDENT.—The "special" correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, at Richmond, must be a brick! Hear him:

"A gentleman just from North Carolina says the *North Carolinian*, published at Columbia, has recently been sold for $100,000 to John Frazer & Co. who intend to place "Personne" at the head of it. If true, the sale is a most remarkable one, but what are $100,000 to men who have made $60,000,000?"

All he says about the sale of the paper and the purchasers may be true, but we had supposed, from some little travel and a slight knowledge of Geography, that *Columbia* was the Capitol of *South Carolina*. The *Carolinian* has been greatly improved by the change.

The telegrams from Richmond published by us upon yesterday represents the number of those who have been killed and have died in service from North Carolina as about 8200. The figures are said to be taken from some of the public offices.

No reliance can be placed upon this statement. In Major Foote's office in this city, where the Roll of Honor ordered by the State is kept, we find that seven regiments (the only regiments yet received) show a mortality of 2115. Even these are not at all complete. A very moderate estimate will place the number of those who have fallen in battle and by disease from this State, at 25,000. This does not include those who, having been discharged for disability, have died at home.

DIED,

In this city, on the night of the 25th inst., ALONZO, son of Fenner and Arrena Moses, in the 9th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-day.—Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26th, 1864.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Arnold, Miss Low
Alexander, Miss Hattie
Ardery, Sam'l D

B
Blunt, Mrs Any
Baugh, Miss Doratha A
Benton, Miss J A
Baugham, Geo
Boner, Lt Jas D
Bigham, Rob't 2

C
Chavers, Miss Eliza
Carthaw, Miss Lucy A
Collins, John C
Cope, Joseph
Camp, Mrs M A
Cotery, J

D
Drake, J C
Debye, H

E
Elliott, Jas
Everett, Capt S H

G
Ganard, Dr
Gallagher, Capt O K

H
Houston, R W
Hodge, Charles
Hoff, Dr Oliver
Hough, Andrew
Hunt, W R

J
Johnson, W D
Jones & Barham
Jordan, Jno H

L
Linton, S E
Luck, Hardy

N
Nicks, Joseph

R
Roberts, Jas
Rabon, Miss Martha

S
Sesson, Mrs Emeline
Stephens, Miss Caroline
Smith, Mrs Matilda
Stevens, Miss Patsy
Stewart, Cynthia
Sherion, Marshall
Stevenson, Miss Lavenia W

U
Utley, Gray

V
Valentine, Martha

W
Ward, Frederick
White, Mrs Francis